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Algeria	400 Des. Inf.	15,315 Norway	6,000 N.W.
America	19 S. Italy	1300 Lat. Ocean	1,700 Rock
Bahrain	8,650 Des. Inf.	9,000 Paragard	2,000 Ric.
Bulgaria	1,000 Des. Inf.	1,600	1,500
Canada	C.S. 1,000	Korea	16,100
China	1,000 Des. Inf.	1,000 Ric.	100,000
Denmark	7,000 Des. Inf.	1,000 Ric.	100 Prat.
Egypt	100 P.	Spain	100 S.A.
Falkland	4,000 Des. Inf.	Sweden	2,000 S.F.
France	4,000 Des. Inf.	Switzerland	2,200 S.F.
Greece	2,200 Des. Inf.	Turkey	1,000 U.S.
Iceland	150 Des. Inf.	U.S.	1,000 U.S.
Great Britain	45 P.	Morocco	5,500 O.A. A.S.D.
Netherlands	2,500 P.	U.S. M.I. (Ex-1)	300 S.F.
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Reagan Studying Arms Budget Cuts, Officials Report

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, under pressure from his congressional allies for budget concessions, has agreed to try in work out a package with Senate Republicans that would include some reductions in his request for military spending, according to officials close to the negotiations.

The officials said that Mr. Reagan had told a group of Republican senators Thursday that "a package helps all of us" and that it was important to achieve unity with Senate leaders after several days of contentiousness on military spending and other issues in the effort to reduce federal deficits.

The framework of the negotiations Thursday was understood to be a recommendation by Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and two other senior Republican committee chairmen. It envision a deficit-reducing package of \$130 billion to \$152 billion over three years.

The White House declined comment Friday on whether President Reagan had agreed to consider possible cuts in military spending.

[Senate Republican leaders met with President Reagan on Friday, United Press International reported. Afterward, Senator Domenici, who was part of the group, said "significant progress" had been made on a plan to reduce the deficit but no agreement had been reached on cutting the military budget.]

[Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon said after an hour-long session with Mr. Reagan that the president had agreed to a package approach on the deficit that would include trimming the military budget, adding some new taxes and reductions in domestic spending.

"We are together on that basic concept," Senator Hatfield said. "It's now a matter of adjustment and the balance of components."

U.S. Jobless Rate Fell Below 8% in February

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The civilian unemployment rate in the United States dropped in February to 7.8 percent from 8 percent, the Labor Department reported Friday. The drop came as the surging economy generated 700,000 more jobs.

The large increase in the number of jobs surprised most economic analysts, including those in the Reagan administration, whose official forecast said that the unemployment rate would not reach this level until the fourth quarter of this year.

"This is very good news," said Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. "It shows that the economy had substantial strength in February, as it did in January."

Mr. Feldstein predicted that the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, would reach an annual growth rate of more than 6 percent this quarter.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said the report showed a "remarkable trend" and noted that "jobs are being created at all levels in the economy."

At 7.8 percent, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is almost 3 percentage points below its recession peak of 10.7 percent, which was recorded in both November and December of 1982. However, it is still half a percentage point above the 7.3 percent of July 1981, the lowest rate during the Reagan presidency.

The decline in the rate has been by far the swiftest in any economic recovery since World War II, except for the period following the 1948-49 recession. In that case, however, a one-month rise of 1.3 percentage points in the unemployment rate distorts the comparison.

The number of Americans looking for jobs but unable to find them dropped by more than 200,000 in February, to 8,801,000. In the last 14 months, the number of people with jobs has climbed by nearly five million to a record 103.9 million.

Unemployment rates fell last month for almost every group in the labor force. The rate for adult men dropped to 7 percent from 7.3 percent and that for adult women to 6.9 percent from 7.1 percent. Teenage unemployment declined to 19.3 percent from 19.4 percent.

Black unemployment also fell, to 12.2 percent from 12.7 percent, but remained about two and a half times as high as that for whites, which dropped to 6.7 percent from 7.1 percent. The rate for black teenagers fell to 43.5 percent from 47.9 percent.

The holdup is obvious — basically, defense."

Mr. Reagan's acceptance of negotiations appeared to reflect a growing feeling at the White House and in Congress that earlier bipartisan budget negotiations involving Democrats had not borne fruit.

Mr. Reagan has sought a 13-percent increase in military appropriations for the 1985 fiscal year, after making up for the effects of inflation.

The officials said that Mr. Reagan had directed his aides to see if a compromise agreement could at least be reached with Mr. Domenici. He and other leading Senate Republicans have proposed a 5-percent increase in military appropriations after making up for inflation.

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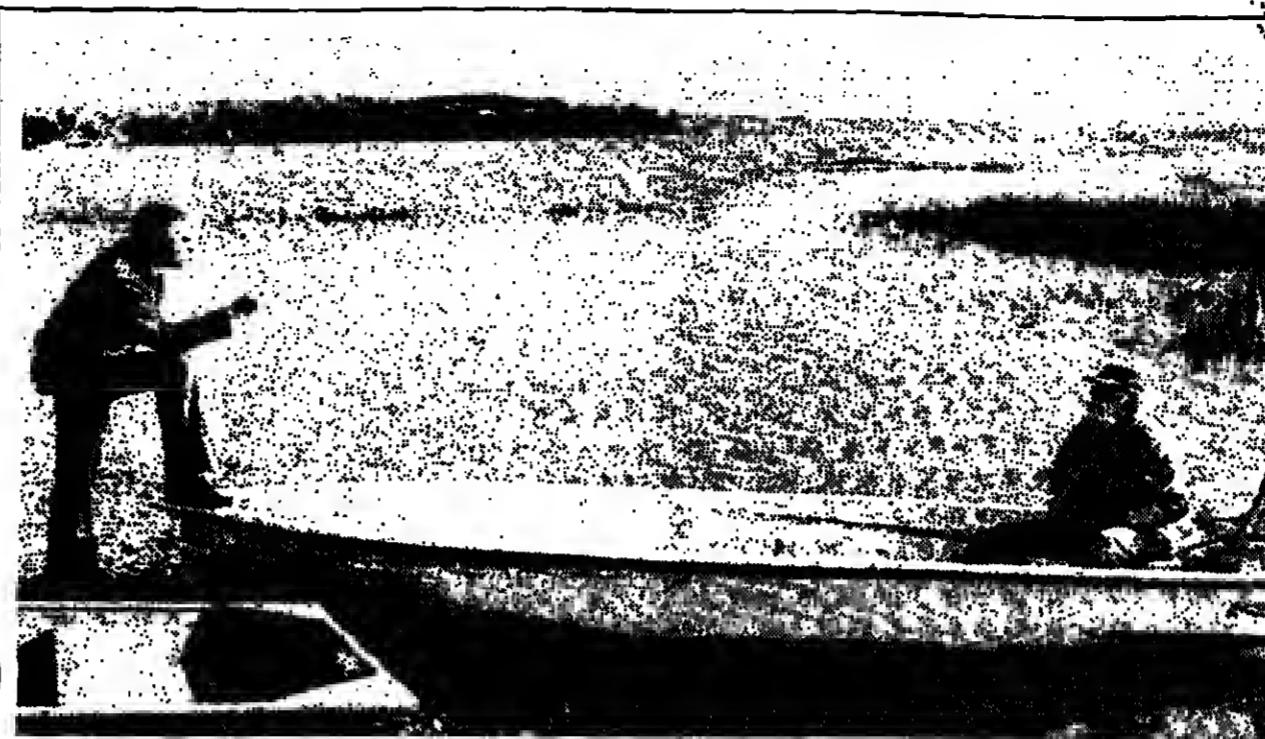
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THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN — Walter F. Mondale chatted with Kenneth Metcalf, a fisherman and Republican, at Lake Jackson near Tallahassee, Florida, as the former vice president campaigned in Florida for

the Democratic presidential nomination. In Georgia, Senator John Glenn assailed Senator Gary Hart, saying his military spending proposals were dangerous and could leave the United States vulnerable. Story, Page 3.

Beirut Shiites in Tough Bargaining Mood

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

BURJ AL BARAJINAH, Lebanon — A huge banner, hung across the street on the approaches to a neighborhood that just a month ago sustained the worst shelling in eight years of civil war, defiantly expresses in Arabic the mood of many Shiite Moslems in the suburbs south of Beirut as their leaders prepare to negotiate a power-sharing formula for Lebanon. It reads: "Lions of Burj al Barajnah, rabbits of East Beirut!"

Their success almost went unnoticed, however, because there was no new roll-call vote. The only indication of a change — until Senator Dole, the committee chairman, mentioned it in passing — was the blank space on the committee's blackboard where the luxury auto restriction had been listed.

The lobby for the rich overwhelmed the committee, said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat who sponsored the ceiling.

"If you want to eat grapes, you cannot eat them alone," Mr. Jaloul said, referring to President Amin Gemayel will have to give this time."

Throughout the Shiite slum suburbs near Beirut International Air-

port, an air of expectancy has accompanied the first trickling of returning refugees who fled the shelling of the first week of February.

There is less vindictiveness than might be expected toward the government, whose army, along with the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, caused so much destruction.

Five hundred civilians were killed, according to Shiite estimates, and thousands left homeless.

Most of the residents interviewed said Mr. Gemayel should be held accountable for the shelling, but that first the Druze and Moslem opposition factions should negotiate with the president for as many concessions as they could get toward democratic equity in governing Lebanon.

He said it was Mr. Bent's job in Lausanne to fix responsibility for the shelling and at the same time use the advantage gained by Amal to gain political strength for Shite.

"Until now, we have gotten nothing from the government, only destruction," he said. "We hope to take our rights in Switzerland."

Osama Dia, 19, a Shiite who works in an Amal office here, said she spent the four days of shelling in her apartment in Bir Abed, trying to comfort two children and praying "to God for our lives."

"We didn't believe we would get out of that apartment," she said. "We reached death and returned many times, and we asked God to save us many times."

She added quickly that now was

the time for talking peace, not vengeance.

"If Gemayel does something for us on the ground, it is all right, go to the conference," Mr. Baraji said. "Then we can talk about a new president."

The mayor of Burj al Barajnah, Hussein Ali Nasser, who said the shelling last month was much worse than anything inflicted by the Israeli Army during the 1982 invasion, said: "They tried to destroy our area. We live in the area and we will die in the area. We are not going to make ourselves refugees."

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Palestinians Re-enter Beirut, Watched by Amal

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas have been returning to Beirut and its southern suburbs from the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon but are being monitored closely by Shiite Moslem militiamen, guerrillas and Amal.

Their statements contrasted sharply with allegations made by the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, and other Israeli officials, who say that 2,000 armed Palestinian guerrillas who left Beirut in 1982 have returned in the Beirut area in engage in terrorist activity.

The guerrillas are allowed into the capital and the refugee camps south of it only if they are unarmed, dressed in civilian clothes and if they agree to surrender their identity cards; in exchange, they receive a visiting pass issued by Amal, the Shiite militia, according to Amal members and Palestinian guerrillas interviewed Thursday.

Guerrillas from several Palestinian fighting units displayed Amal passes allowing them to stay for periods from 48 hours to two months. They said that after visiting their families or dealing with personal affairs they would return

to their bases in eastern Lebanon. But they insisted they had brought no weapons and had no intention of engaging in resistance activity in Beirut.

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The Amal militiamen, who spin from el-fatah, the principal PLO faction; Abu Musa, a PLO dissident leader, and Ahmed Jibril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Palestinian guerrillas in the Borge Barajneh refugee camp in Be-

irut's southern suburbs said Thursday that they were subjected to close security controls by Amal militiamen throughout their visits.

They said their refugee and guerrilla organization identity cards were taken from them, their cars were searched and they were questioned closely before being issued Amal passes. During their stays, they said, Amal militiamen regularly checked up on them, and even searched their houses for weapons.

An Egyptian-born guerrilla with the Palestine Liberation Army described how he descended from the mountains two months ago to visit his family.

The Amal militiamen, he said, "told me not to carry a gun, not to make trouble or not to talk in people in a way that would incite them. I want to be a civilian while I'm here, so it's O.K. with me," he said.

He added that Amal members had visited his house three times in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Farm Crisis: Bumper Crop of Bankruptcies Threatens Even the Best

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

PALMER, Nebraska — Long-established farmers once considered immune to catastrophic financial difficulties are among the hundreds going out of business as America's farm bankruptcy problem grows.

Despite optimistic talk out of Washington about adequate farm credit, three years of high costs and soft commodity prices have eroded farmers' equity so much that substantial operations are threatened. And the failure of farmers considered leaders by their peers adds to the fears of those who remain.

While there are still no overall statistics, spot checks indicate continuing high interest rates are taking an unexpectedly heavy toll this year in farm bankruptcies, foreclosures and forced sales. "I'm hooked every day all winter into next month," said Leo Wolf, an auctioneer.

Unemployment rates fell last month for almost every group in the labor force. The rate for adult men dropped to 7 percent from 7.3 percent and that for adult women to 6.9 percent from 7.1 percent. Teenage unemployment declined to 19.3 percent from 19.4 percent.

Black unemployment also fell, to 12.2 percent from 12.7 percent, but remained about two and a half times as high as that for whites, which dropped to 6.7 percent from 7.1 percent.

The number of Americans looking



The Grand Island Independent/Richard Fox
Elmer Stone

"Elmer," said the loudspeaker voice of Mr. Wolf, the auctioneer, "everything's going, that right?"
"You're the boss," said Mr. Stone.
"Oh," said Mrs. Stone, "there goes the old shovel. Oh, God!"

Now there is no such thing as the Elmer Stone farm.

Work hard on the land here in central Nebraska. For 71 years, or 284 seasons, the Stones raised thousands of cattle, mowed tons of hay, milked millions of gallons of milk and harvested



The Grand Island Independent/Richard Fox
Mildred Stone

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Dutch Running Out of Time on Missiles

By Priscilla Painton
Washington Post Service

THE HAGUE — The Dutch government's delaying game on the issue of nuclear missile deployment appears to be played out.

Pressure by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to install the 48 cruise missiles is mounting, and so is domestic pressure to reject them. The coalition of Liberals and Christian Democrats is split on the issue, as is the cabinet.

Of the five European countries that NATO selected to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles, only the Netherlands has yet to announce its decision, postponed three times by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. He fears that a choice either way would bring down the government.

Mr. Lubbers has only four months to come up with a way to sell deployment to the parliament. He has made such a strong public promise to keep the June deadline for a vote on the issue that Dutch political observers say he can no longer avoid it.

To escape the political squeeze, Mr. Lubbers is trying to put together a package involving deployment of fewer missiles, dropping at least

two of the Dutch Army's so-called nuclear tasks and perhaps increasing the country's financial contribution to NATO's conventional forces, sources close to the government say.

Last week, Hans van den Broek, the foreign minister, traveled to Washington in a bid to convince the Reagan administration that

NEWS ANALYSIS

NATO should deploy fewer medium-range missiles than its total of 572, with the cuts absorbed by the Netherlands.

"That way," a Dutch diplomat said, "the government would not only be fulfilling its duty as a NATO ally, but also give a signal to the public and to the two superpowers that the Netherlands is one country that takes disarmament seriously."

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is scheduled to fly to The Hague on March 29 to discuss possible compromises with Mr. Lubbers.

A recent poll indicated that much of the anti-deployment sentiment came from government ranks. About 63 percent of those polled

said they would support a parliamentary vote against deployment, and 45 percent of the Christian Democrats interviewed, as well as 34 percent of the Liberals, shared this view.

The head of the country's peace movement, Mient Jan Faber, said he was surprised at the stubbornness and political range of resistance to nuclear weapons.

"I'm more confident now than I was last year" that parliament will reject deployment when it comes up for a vote in June, he said.

The Christian Democrats have realized the decision has to be taken this year because if it's pushed back it will become an election issue in 1986, he added.

With 79 of the 150 seats, the coalition has a comfortable majority in parliament. But since last fall, two Christian Democrats in parliament have left the party over deployment and at least eight others denounced it publicly, according to Bert de Vries, the party's parliamentary leader. Others are wavering, he said.

This means the crucial votes for deployment might have to come from far-right parties, including the neo-fascist Center Party, a solution



Rudi Lubbers

surface-to-air missiles are already scheduled to be replaced by Patriots with nonnuclear warheads.

In addition, the Netherlands would remove from its territory NATO's nuclear mines and its Neptune submarine system, according to NATO sources. The plan, if adopted, is likely to displease NATO.

Youths Make Pilgrimage in Polish Protest

Senior Church Officials Act in Crucifixes Dispute

Reuters

GARWOLIN, Poland — Students angered by the removal of crucifixes from their high schools began a protest pilgrimage to Poland's most sacred shrine Friday as senior church officials prepared to intercede in the affair.

Dozens of students traveled by car, bus and train from the town of Garwolin to Warsaw, where they were due to catch an overnight train to Czestochowa, home of the Black Madonna icon in the Jasna Gora monastery.

Hundreds more were expected to follow soon, accompanied by Garwolin priests, who have given full backing to the protest. Some youths from Zelechow, a village near Garwolin, joined the pilgrimage, local church officials said.

Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish episcopate, was scheduled to hold talks on the protest Saturday with government officials in Warsaw, the officials said. He is the highest-ranking official to be drawn into the affair, now in its fourth day.

[In Rome Friday, Cardinal Josef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, described the student protest as nothing unusual.

MADRID — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France flew into a chilly reception in Madrid Friday following an incident Wednesday in which the French Navy opened fire on two Spanish trawlers in the Bay of Biscay.

The shooting, involving trawlers fishing without a permit in French waters, provoked a wave of anti-French sentiment in the Spanish press and street protests.

Nine seamen were injured, two seriously, when a shell hit one of the vessels. One fisherman later had his leg amputated in a French naval hospital.

Conservative opposition politicians in Spain said they would boycott all receptions for Mr. Mauroy. The French prime minister is visiting Madrid in his capacity as mayor of Lille and as the guest of the Madrid city mayor. No government officials were present at the airport, despite the fact that Mr. Mauroy was due to hold talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain during his 24-hour stay.

The chairman of the fishermen's

associations of the northern Spanish Basque coast, where the trawlers were based, described the French attitude as "similar to that of the Soviets when they shot down the [South Korean] jumbo." All 269 people on board a Korean Air Lines jet died when a Soviet fighter shot down the plane on Sept. 1.

Several thousand took part in demonstrations Friday in the Basque fishing base of Ondarroa shouting "French assassin" and demanding a ban on all French imports. In Madrid, police reinforcements were stationed outside the French Embassy.

The Madrid tabloid, *Diario 16*, said: "However illegal might have been the activities of our fishermen, this is the first time that a European nation has considered sardine fishing as an act of war that should be answered by cannons."

The conservative daily ABC suggested that Mr. Mauroy should spend his overnight stay in Madrid in a medieval tower where King Francois I of France was held in captivity in the 16th century.

Mr. Gonzalez said Thursday that French-Spanish relations had been dealt a severe blow by the incident, and the Spanish government lodged a formal protest.

French officials said earlier that one of the trawlers had refused to submit itself to controls. They said that both fishing vessels had persistently flouted the area's fishing regulations in the past. After the shooting, the two trawlers were towed to Lorient, near Brest.

Guy Lengagne, French secretary of state for maritime affairs, warned that such incidents would happen again if the Spanish trawlers continued to violate restrictions.

The incident has underlined the traditional animosity between the two nations despite attempts by the Socialist governments in Madrid and Paris to forge closer ties. Madrid sees France as obstructing its EC entry, scheduled for January 1986.

A further irritant has been in the past week France's top legal advisory body, the Council of State, has upheld pleas by members of the Basque separatist group, ETA, the Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, that they be considered for political refugee status.

■ Report on Iran's Strategy

An Iraqi Army commander was quoted Friday as saying that the latest Iranian offensive was aimed at taking the Basra-Umara highway and then moving west to the border of Kuwait. The Associated Press reported from Kuwait.

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Government Intrusions Would Increase Under Hart, Glenn Charges

Cabled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STONE MOUNTAIN, Georgia — Senator John Glenn, trying to revive his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, urged Southern voters Friday not to "rush to judgment" and charged that Gary Hart as president would increase government interference in Americans' lives.

Senator Glenn, who on Thursday called Senator Hart's proposals for a trimmer military dangerous, urged voters in the South "to see if 'new ideas' are also new intrusions of government into your lives."

The Ohio senator, trying to rebound in the Alabama, Georgia and Florida primaries on Tuesday from poor finishes in the Iowa and Maine caucuses and the New Hampshire primary, said, "I am the only moderate left in the race."

Pat Caddell, a pollster and a top aide in Senator Hart's campaign, said Friday the critical showdown with former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the former front-runner in the race, could come March 20 in the Illinois primary.

Mr. Caddell said he believes Senator Hart will do well in the coming week's "Super Tuesday" primaries and caucuses — when 511 delegates will be chosen — but the real Democratic "Downybrook" could be a week later in Illinois.

Senator Hart campaigned across the nation Friday, beginning in Florida. He spent 45 minutes in Oklahoma City, which picks 43 delegates Tuesday. He was endorsed by former House Speaker Carl Albert, who said Senator Hart was the best campaigner since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Later he was scheduled to fly to Chicago to court Mayor Harold Washington and then go on to New York City to raise money.

"Mr. Caddell predicted that Mr. Hart would win the Massachusetts primary Tuesday and be at least a

strong second in Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Mr. Mondale said Friday that he had rejected advice that he try to regain his status as front-runner by repudiating former President Jimmy Carter or developing a "shuck, a gimmick" such as Mr. Hart's "new ideas."

Mr. Mondale, in a speech to students at Emory Law School, said, "I'm being advised to distance myself from President Carter, and turn my back on a president who put more trust in his vice president than any other president in American history. I say no."

Aides to Mr. Mondale acknowledged a "tremendous momentum" building for Mr. Hart in Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

In Massachusetts, the momentum of Mr. Hart's recent triumphs has become so powerful that Mr. Mondale's superior organization seems unlikely to stop Mr. Hart from winning the state's primary, according to politicians and public opinion polls in Boston. The New York Times reported.

Massachusetts, a poll by The Boston Globe in January showed Mr. Hart with 3 percent support. He received 41 percent in a similar poll last week after his victory in New Hampshire, and Mr. Mondale dropped from 43 percent to 29 percent.

Reports of a surge of support across the nation for Mr. Hart were bolstered Thursday by a Gallup poll that showed him leading President Ronald Reagan in a national sample of voters.

The poll, taken by telephone among 719 registered voters between March 2 and March 6, found that in a trial heat for the presidency, 52 percent said they favored Mr. Hart compared with 43 percent for Mr. Reagan. Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale, 50 percent to 45 percent, and Mr. Glenn, 52 percent to 41 percent. (UPI, NYT, AP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Reagan Tries to Gag Critics of His Age

Democratic challengers who would like to make something of Ronald Reagan's age may find themselves co-opted by the 73-year-old president. In recent weeks Mr. Reagan has been calling attention to his age by poking fun at himself. When he turned 73 in early February, the president joked that he was simply celebrating the 34th anniversary of his 39th birthday. Furthermore, he added, "Those numbers don't mean anything. I believe Moses was 80 when God first commissioned him for public service."

City Adds Peace To Its Services

Cambridge, Massachusetts, has become the country's first municipality to add the prevention of nuclear war to its list of city services. The city of 95,000, which is home to Harvard University, has named an economist, Jeb Brugmann, 26, as the director of its 20-member Commission on Nuclear Disarmament and Peace Education. His responsibilities will include the alerting of Cambridge citizens to the dangers of a nuclear buildup and the launching of a nationwide municipal peace movement.

Mr. Brugmann says he plans to introduce "peace education" into the public school curriculum, develop a sister-city relationship with a Soviet city and study how local industries now working on military contracts could be converted to non-defense work. Conceding that nuclear arms issues will ultimately be decided at the national level, Mr. Brugmann nonetheless maintains that "it is the responsibility of local governments to assure that their city isn't destroyed by nuclear war."

Doctors Face Probe For Phony Degrees

Prompted by the Postal Service's discovery of extensive trafficking in phony medical degrees last year, state and federal investigators are checking the validity of credentials held by more than 3,000 persons working as doctors or seeking medical certification throughout the country. The investigations under way in 15 states are the most widespread in recent years.

Abuses of medical credentials were termed a "horrendous mess" by the American Medical Association and a "national scandal" by the National Clearing House on Licensure, which coordinates state medical licensing bureaus. The probes largely stem from a mail fraud and conspiracy case in which a Peruvian living in Alexandria, Virginia, admitted taking \$1.5 million from 163 persons for fake documents from Caribbean medical schools. Federal and state officials say that the purchasers of the fabricated documents were mostly American citizens who paid \$5,000 to \$50,000 to get them. Investigators emphasize that

all those with suspicious credentials will prove to be practicing medicine illegally. While they say that more than 3,000 cases are being checked, they are making no estimates of how many people are posing as doctors or medical tramps. False papers obtained from the Dominican Republic were used by four persons recently dismissed from hospitals in New York state for posing as doctors. New York and California are reported to be most seriously affected by the investigations, which are also under way in Florida, Illinois, Maryland and other states.



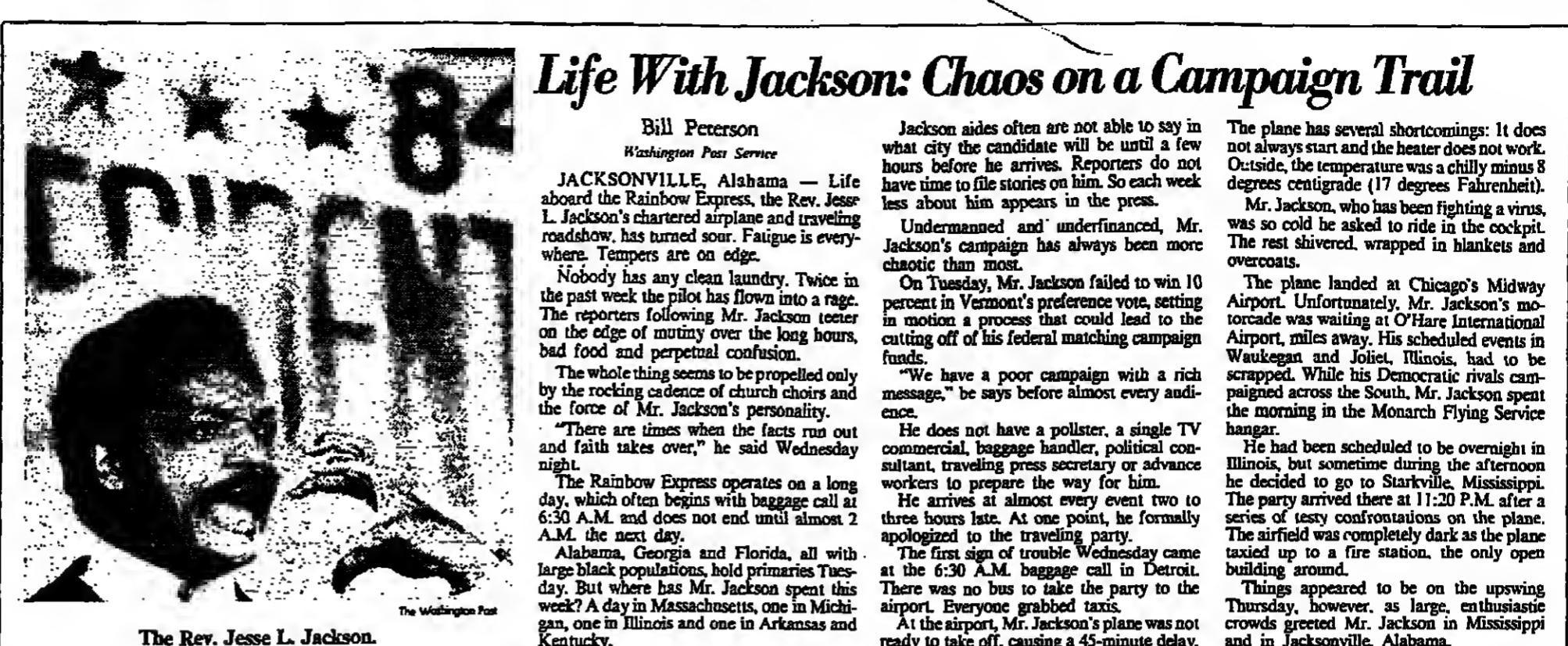
Sally K. Ride

Notes on People

Although the majority of astronauts on early space shuttle flights suffered "space adaptation syndrome," or space sickness, incidence of the sickness has fallen off lately — and at least one space surgeon thinks Sally K. Ride made the difference. More than half the crews of the first six shuttle crews experienced such symptoms as loss of appetite, general malaise, nausea and vomiting, but the incidence has been tapering off since the June flight that took America's first woman astronaut into space. Miss Ride had no space sickness symptoms, and only one of the four men she flew with felt under the weather. A space surgeon familiar with the flight said, "Ride went up there as the first woman determined not to get sick. The four men were just as determined not to get sick in front of her." He added, "Maybe every flight should have a woman aboard."

At 96, the age he claims, James Barnes has already served time in jail for at least a dozen crimes ranging from murder to vagrancy over the past 54 years. Last week, a New York judge sentenced him to another six months in jail for wounding five Brooklyn women out of \$6,000 in the last two years. Mr. Barnes, who pleaded guilty, will be one of the oldest city jail inmates in the memory of New York officials. His name is one of several he has used over the years, and his 1867 date of birth has not been confirmed, but as Justice Michael C. Curci observed, "No matter how you do the arithmetic, he's a very old man."

Investigators emphasize that



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

4 Nobelists Urge Funds For Science Education

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four professors who won Nobel prizes last year have warned the House Science and Technology Committee that American success in winning the prizes masks serious problems in the financing of science education.

Persons living in the United States shared or won the three Nobel science prizes as well as the economics award in 1983. One of them, Dr. William A. Fowler of the California Institute of Technology, charged at a hearing Thursday that the low salaries paid high school science teachers are "criminal."

He shared the Nobel laureate in physics with Dr. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar of the University of Chicago. Dr. Chandrasekhar did not attend the hearing.

Dr. Fowler said modern instruments are in such short supply at some universities that students never even see the equipment before they begin graduate school. "A student can't learn modern physics playing with inclined planes and pulleys."

In response, Representative Don Fuqua, a Democrat of Florida, the

committee chairman, said: "These are tough decisions to make with our limited resources."

Representative Larry Winn Jr., a Republican of Kansas, noted that the U.S. budget deficit helps keep the government from reaching "the ideal" of spending more on science and technology.

But the Nobel laureates argued that allocating funds for science education and research was a good investment and should be increased.

"There is just not enough money to go around," said Dr. Barbara McClintock of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, New York. She was awarded the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine. "Scientists spend much of their time writing for grants, and when they are rejected the results are catastrophic," she said.

Dr. Gerard Debreau of the University of California, Berkeley, who won the Nobel prize for economics, said: "There is a great deal to be done with science education in this country and there is an insufficient number of qualified teachers."

Dr. Henry Taube of Stanford University, the Nobel laureate for

chemistry, said limited university fellowship funds stifle creativity. He called for more fellowships and more capital investment.

At the end of the hearing, Dr. Fowler said: "We scientists in the United States have been the luckiest in the world. We have been supported very generously by the American people; let there be no mistake about that. What I am talking about today is fine tuning."

He added, "All the easy problems have been solved. All that is left are the hard ones."

Life With Jackson: Chaos on a Campaign Trail

Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

JACKSONVILLE, Alabama — Life aboard the Rainbow Express, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's chartered airplane and traveling roadshow, has turned sour. Fatigue is everywhere. Temps are on edge.

Nobody has any clean laundry. Twice in the past week the pilot has flown into a rage. The reporters following Mr. Jackson teeter on the edge of mutiny over the long hours, bad food and perpetual confusion.

The whole thing seems to be propelled only by the rocking cadence of church choirs and the force of Mr. Jackson's personality.

"There are times when the facts run out and faith takes over," he said Wednesday night.

The Rainbow Express operates on a long day, which often begins with baggage call at 6:30 A.M. and does not end until almost 2 A.M. the next day.

Alabama, Georgia and Florida, all with large black populations, hold primaries Tuesday. But where has Mr. Jackson spent this week? A day in Massachusetts, one in Michigan, one in Illinois and one in Arkansas and Kentucky.

Jackson aides often are not able to say in what city the candidate will be until a few hours before he arrives. Reporters do not have time to file stories on him. So each week less about him appears in the press.

Undermanned and underfinanced, Mr. Jackson's campaign has always been more chaotic than most.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jackson failed to win 10 percent in Vermont's preference vote, setting in motion a process that could lead to the cutting off of his federal matching campaign funds.

"We have a poor campaign with a rich message," he says before almost every audience.

He does not have a pollster, a single TV commercial, baggage handler, political consultant, traveling press secretary or advance workers to prepare the way for him.

He arrives at almost every event two to three hours late. At one point, he formally apologized to the traveling party.

The first sign of trouble Wednesday came at the 6:30 A.M. baggage call in Detroit. There was no bus to take the party to the airport. Everyone grabbed taxis.

At the airport, Mr. Jackson's plane was not ready to take off, causing a 45-minute delay.

The plane has several shortcomings: It does not always start and the heater does not work. Outside, the temperature was a chilly minus 8 degrees centigrade (17 degrees Fahrenheit).

Mr. Jackson, who has been fighting a virus, was so cold he asked to ride in the cockpit. The rest shivered, wrapped in blankets and overcoats.

The plane landed at Chicago's Midway Airport. Unfortunately, Mr. Jackson's motorcade was waiting at O'Hare International Airport, miles away. His scheduled events in Waukegan and Joliet, Illinois, had to be scrapped. While his Democratic rivals campaigned across the South, Mr. Jackson spent the morning in the Monarch Flying Service hangar.

He had been scheduled to be overnight in Illinois, but sometime during the afternoon he decided to go to Starkville, Mississippi. The party arrived there at 11:20 P.M. after a series of testy confrontations on the plane. The airfield was completely dark as the plane taxied up to a fire station, the only open building around.

Things appeared to be on the upswing Thursday, however, as large, enthusiastic crowds greeted Mr. Jackson in Mississippi and in Jacksonville, Alabama.

Pentagon Says New Missile Project Does Not Assure Protection of Public

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

cal specialists, they testified first in secret and then in public.

The administration is requesting that Congress appropriate \$1.98 billion for the 1985 fiscal year on research in advanced technologies that might permit development of a high-technology defense against nuclear missiles.

The officials contended, however, that the groundwork for a high-technology defense was needed because the Soviet Union was about 10 years ahead in some aspects of such a system.

The officials' contention is supported by the Defense Department's witnesses speaking Thursday before the Senate Armed Services Committee, also argued that a defense assuring the survival of a significant number of U.S. nuclear weapons would greatly add to deterrence against attack and thus add a "bomber" in population protection.

The chief witnesses were Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy; Richard D. DeLauer, undersecretary for research and engineering, and Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. Accompanied by intelligence and techni-

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If the "American people wake up and find out" that the protection of missile silos and not people is the goal, Mr. Nunn said, "they may have a change of heart" about supporting the program.

U.S. Altering Key Gauge of Air Pollution

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency began Friday the process of changing the way it defines a key air pollutant. Environmentalists are expected to say the result could be looser standards.

The agency's administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, announced the proposal, which could take more than a year to promulgate.

The agency wants to stop measuring smoke, soot and dust in the air as "total suspended particulates" and count only those particles smaller than 10 microns in width, about 0.004 inches.

About half — the exact fraction is a key element in the dispute — of total suspended particulates are particles smaller than 10 microns. The rest can range up to 25 microns and larger.

Only particles smaller than about 10 microns get into the lungs of most people to cause or worsen respiratory diseases, scientists believe.

The agency must set its so-called primary standard, by law, at a level adequate to protect public health "with an adequate margin of safety."

It also sets a secondary standard to protect other activities. That standard will not be changed.

Currently, states are supposed to enforce a limit of 260 micrograms per cubic meter (about 260 millionths of an ounce per cubic foot) not to be exceeded for more than one day a year, and 75 micrograms a cubic meter averaged over an entire year.

The agency's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee recommended that Mr. Ruckelshaus choose a new small-particle standard from the range of 55 to 110 micrograms for the one-day maximum and from a range of 150 to 350 micrograms for the annual average.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, in his proposal, said he would disregard the upper portion of the recommended range and choose a standard from between 150 and 250 micrograms.

The panel warned that limits in the high end of the ranges would provide "little or no margin of safety."

Senate Panel Puts Off Salvador Aid Request

Washington Post Service

agency foreign aid measures certain to pass Congress quickly.

In the House, most Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee tentatively approved the emergency request for an additional \$93 million in emergency military aid to El Salvador in its battle against leftist guerrillas. The move was suggested by the committee's Republ. chairman, Marc O

ARTS / LEISURE

Bouguereau's 'Photo-Idealism'

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The spirit of William Bouguereau (1825-1905) has been called up from the dusty limbo to which he has been consigned since the turn of the century, thanks to a joint venture of the Petit Palais in Paris, the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Montréal and the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Connecticut. A selection of his paintings and drawings is now on display to the bemused Parisian public.

Some Parisian critics, with a strong sense of what is aesthetically right and wrong and a schoolmarmish concern for what the public is being offered, have declared that it was not a good idea to display this sort of work, because some people might be led astray and mistakenly be induced to admire it.

This is all the more quaint since the same people, we may suppose, would never stand for censorship under any other form. One may be reminded of the section devoted to Nazi art in the "Paris-Berlin" show some years ago. The access to the area was practically surrounded by a skull and crossbones and a warning from the surgeon-general, and when somebody asked why all these precautions had been taken, the response was: "Well, the museum house-painters and electricians who were setting up the show almost unanimously declared: 'Ahh, here are some good paintings at last!'"

The curators apparently feared that some sort of virus might still be active there, just as others, today, seem to fear that some late-19th-century virus could still be lurking in the works of Bouguereau.

What is wrong with Nazi art (as art), and what is wrong with poor Bouguereau, that eminent representative of a manner which the French (presumably because it drew the approval of the fireman on duty) have condescendingly chosen to call *pompier*?

To answer that sort of question we must ask what we have come to expect of an artist today, and how this differs from what Bouguereau considered to be his proper task. On the whole, an artist today is expected to break new ground. This can take the form of the merely fashionable gimmick, but in a profounder sense it implies that under the influence of science, we no longer consider the world to be the stable and perfect piece of clock-work evoked by Voltaire nor, for that matter, the best of all possible worlds in which what was "good enough for Daddy" ought to be good enough for us. This being the case, the reasoning goes, new contents and qualities can appear, and we assume today that it is the artist's business to prefigure them in his work. The work, to a sense, becomes a way-station on the road



William Bouguereau's "Une âme au ciel," in Paris show.

that goes from still indeterminacy to reality.

Bouguereau was clearly a first-rate craftsman. He was also a man with a strongly conventional manner. Mark Steven Walker, writing in the catalog, proposes the excellent term of "photo-idealism" to describe his manner. His treatment of volume has led to comparison with sculpture, and, in fact, many of these works have the eerie, illusionistic perfection of a scene in a wax museum. And what can be more disquieting than a lifeless waxwork effigy of an idealized beauty?

Bouguereau believed in Beauty and Truth and deplored the desire expressed by artists in his day to create a new art. "To what purpose?" he piously protested. "Art is eternal, Ours is the same as that of every age." Nothing could be further from the truth, of course, unless one decides that only the Italian tradition beginning with Raphael is art. All art changes according to the vision a culture has of the world, and Bouguereau's assumption was narrow and naive.

His production, as represented in the current show, is devoted to portraits and to mythological, religious and sentimental scenes. His most original work is no doubt "Equality," painted when he was 22, and showing a gray angel of death swooping over a man's gray corpse and covering it with a flowing shroud. Thereafter, Bouguereau seems to have been taken with the great pompous French tradition of *peinture d'histoire*, although he applied the style to religious and mythological subjects. The height of the painter's power appears to works like "The Youth of Bacchus," a technically flawless example of his "photo-idealism." It is also quite insufferable, with its

miliar subjects in a realistic way. But the idealized form of realism found in the Nazi works and that found in the paintings of Bouguereau both deny the need to create values anew. They are clichés sometimes dressed in pretty colors.

Time and history have thrown a sinister light on the former, a kindlier one on the latter, which now appears as no more than a piece of gaily ludicrous testimony touching on the ideology of a bourgeois empire that was officially convinced of its virtue and its moral superiority.

The show is in any event an excellent initiative because it obliges the viewer to decide for himself.

William Bouguereau, Musée du Petit Palais, Paris, to May 6, Musée des Beaux-Arts de Montréal, June 22 to Sept. 23 and the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 27 to Jan. 13, 1985.

There can be no doubt that he was sincere, but it is the basic flaw of Bouguereau's art that it was no more than a conscientious and un-renewed homage to established tradition and to merely conventional values: to other words, it was and remains a laborious mass of aesthetic and sentimental clichés, an immense accumulation of dignified kitsch. This is so, strangely enough, because he does not leave the slightest room for imagination to breathe. And yet without this space the welling freshness of things cannot shine through and surprise us.

The unexpected closure was announced by Brother David Brennan, a monk to the Catholic religious order and president of the firm's Mount La Salle division.

He said he "reluctantly" decided to close the four-story, 102-year-old stone building known as Greystone because of an engineer's report indicating that the building was "not structurally sound to withstand a moderate earthquake."

The mention of Nazi art above was motivated by the misgivings expressed by certain critics. Such works were approved by the Nazis, and they carried an ideological message demanding conformity to traditional values. The museum's electricians and house-painters only saw that they represented fa-

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in Art?



Peter Behan's "Revue Bar" (1968-71), in London exhibition.

Rich Variety in London Shows

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — London is now a foremost center for the practicing artist, as a young American, a young German and a young Spaniard, all living and working here, agreed at a daytime private view last week. The rich variety is nowhere better evidenced than in the vast range of current London shows.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, the Yorkshire-born Andrew Hemingway, son of a coal miner, shows a selection of recent oils, watercolors and colored pencil drawings, some on a near-miniature scale, which represent countryside and everyday pleasures, for instance an "Apple Orchard," "Wild Flowers in a Window," and "Ripening Sill" — fall fruits maturing on a cottage window ledge.

Andrew Hemingway, Piccadilly Gallery, 16 Cork Street, W1, to March 17.

The Spring Show 1984 at the Cadogan Gallery combines the work of three women painters, who well complement one another, and who, like Andrew Hemingway, take as their theme everyday pleasures. American-born Jane Lake Birt portrays a favorite "Bath-room" life of cheeses and olives that evokes a leisurely summer. Moira Macgregor, a Scot who trained initially in her native land and from there was a traveling scholarship was for a long time a fashion illustrator and design editor. This is her first "pure art" show and demonstrates the particular usefulness of her design disciplines. Sarah Chalmers, after studies in London and Aix-en-Provence, specialized in what may be roughly styled "classical still life" of flowers and bowls and desirable foods, and also paints tiny delectable landscapes. Spring Show 1984, Cadogan Gallery, 15 Pimlico Road, SW1, to March 17.

John Hubbard, born in 1931 at Ridgefield, Connecticut, after training with Morris Kantor at the Art Students' League, New York, and with Hans Hoffmann at Provincetown, Massachusetts, came to Europe, lived for one year in Rome, and in 1960 moved to England, where he has lived and worked ever since. His recent works at Fischer Fine Art consist of French and English large landscape oils, a smaller format series of oil paintings on paper of "Gardens," some charcoal studies by the artist himself "Classical Drawings" and a group of designs for the ballet "Midsummer" mounted last year by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10.

Landmark Status Is Sought For Site of Dillinger's Death

CHICAGO — The Biograph Theater, where the gangster John Dillinger was shot to death by the FBI, may be elevated to the status of a national treasure.

Chicago's landmarks commission has endorsed granting U.S. landmark status to the theater on the city's North Side where the notorious bank robber was shot to death by FBI agents 50 years ago this summer.

The commission urged the Biograph's owner, Larry Edwards, to discard his first application, which played up the fact that Dillinger died outside the theater after seeing a movie there, and to emphasize the architecture and history of the building rather than the killing.

"We didn't want it to seem like we were glorifying gangsterism," Roy Forrey, project coordinator for the city commission, said. "So we made him revise the nominating form emphasizing the history of the building and its architecture, instead," Forrey said.

Opened in 1915, the Biograph was the first movie theater built in Chicago, according to Edwards. Before the Biograph existed, moviegoers had to go to vaudeville houses or nickelodeons to see a film, he said.

If the application is approved by the state agency, it will be passed on to the National Registry of Historic Places in Washington, D.C.

"My own feeling is my case is perfectly justified. The marquee is the original and the box office is

ARTS / LEISURE

Opportunities Knock With Chinese Porcelain

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The wide-scale adoption of modern aesthetics has drastically recast the scale of the art market, including those areas where one would not expect them to be perceptible.

Within a quarter of a century, the respective positions of early Chinese pottery, with its pure shapes and configurational decoration, and of late Chinese porcelain, with its emphasis on painted scenes, has been reversed.

The value of the best stoneware pots from Tang China and of fine Song wares has been multiplied twentyfold in real currency. During the same time, the decorative vari-

ety and polylobed shape enclose subtly painted foliage and rockwork, fishermen and vases. At £1,620, it is hard to do better on this level of quality. He also picked up a vase decorated with ladies making music in a palace setting for a very modest £1,296. A pair of baluster vases with lovely decoration reserved on the blue ground was acquired by a private collector from New York for £2,700, while a second New Yorker bought an elegant "Gu-shaped" vase with a broad molding in the lower half of the waisted shape — for £1,700.

Interest buys are also to be made in later polychrome porcelain from 17th- and 18th-century China. Like Blue-and-White porcelain,

it is far removed from contemporary taste that, as will happen in the 17th century went to a Munich dealer. It does not quite fall in the Blue-and-White range, for it has touches of upper red. A hole in the base goes through the dynastic mark, which slightly detracts from its value. And so it was that the most splendidly painted vase in the sale, with a pattern of squirrels climbing amongst coiling branches of vine, was £1,700.

It is only fair to add that the masterpiece in China porcelain of the later 17th and 18th centuries, and the multitude of polychrome porcelain pieces made in China for export to the West have plumbled the depths. They don't seem to be taking off despite the strenuous efforts of dealers and auction rooms.

At Christie's two-day sale on Wednesday and Thursday, modest prices were paid for Blue-and-White porcelain, as is normally the case these days. The bottom end of the market was even lower than it had been in November at Christie's, which included a London day on

the title of the latest show there. The earliest of the 43 artists represented is Walter Sickert (1860-1942) with a typical "Music Hall Figure" (Little Dot Hetherington) of 1888, the youngest Bernard Dunstan, born 1920, with a recent Vuillard-like painting of his artist wife — Diana in an Interior.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey"; and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Manet's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

Peter Behan: 25 Years of Painting 1959-1984, Quinton Green Fine Art, 5/6 Cork Street, W1, to March 31.

For example, a fine Yanyan vase painted with figures in a landscape was bought for £2,808 by the New York dealer, John Smith of Madison Avenue, better known for his interest in top-quality French furniture — with which such porcelain has been associated ever since the early 18th century. This is a lot more than the price paid in November at Christie's for a comparable piece. And yet it remains a splendid buy as the art market in general stands these days.

North American buyers appear more vividly aware than others of the opportunities available in Chinese Blue-and-White wares. On

Wednesday they got about half of the best pieces. A Canadian collector bagged a wonderful Yanyan vase of the late 17th century, with decoration reserved on the powder-blue ground. Six panels of fan, leaf

likely to be from Thailand than China. Nor does it look much like a stem cup. I would guess it is really a pottery reproduction of the Islamic type of candlestick; at £120, the 14th-century piece will hardly ruin its buyer.

The third part of the sale, devoted to armorial porcelain made in China for the Western market in the 18th century, showed by contrast how very underpriced Blue-and-White and other late Chinese porcelain of the 18th century can be. American interest was strong, although few pieces were directly bought by U.S. buyers. These prefer to operate through Sheaf, who spend some years with Christie's in New York and is known to many of them or through trusted dealers. I suspect that the excellent pair of saucers-turcans decorated with roses and initials — £3,888, a high but understandable price — are bound for the United States. So is presumably much of what the London dealer David Howard bought, such as the superb octagonal tureen with cover and stand from the same set at £4,752.

The present discrepancy between these prices and those offered for Blue-and-White may not last much longer. While it does the opportunity should not be missed.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

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Peter Behan: 25 Years of Painting 1959-1984, Quinton Green Fine Art, 5/6 Cork Street, W1, to March 31.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lebanon's Next Round

With Lebanon now backing out of the pact of last May 17 with Israel, it is said in many places, and grimly, that Syria has "won." The United States had sponsored the May 17 withdrawal-and-normalization accord, but could not make it stick. Syria, supported by the Soviet Union, hung tough, saw the U.S. Marines out and is now imposing its control.

Abrogation of the May 17 agreement had long been a principal Syrian goal: to erase the specific terms and, generally, to demonstrate Syrian ascendancy in Lebanon over Israel and over the latest non-Arab power to try managing Lebanon's affairs. We thought at the time that the agreement was a boon to its signatures and a harbinger of a Syrian withdrawal. We were wrong. Hind sight produces the view that, no matter what Washington thought, the Middle East thought it consummated a special Israeli link to Lebanon's Christian minority.

The Begin government saw it as a "de faco peace" crowning and justifying a war that was coming under ever harsher home attack. The Gemayel government hoped the agreement would spare it painful internal compromise. But that was what it failed: not in the first instance because Syria rejected it but because Lebanon's aggrieved domestic factions did. Damascus has shown an iron hand in Lebanon, but it did not so much grab an arbiter's

power as take what was there for the taking. Israel finds the abrogation "a death sentence for Lebanese independence." The extent to which it depends on how the now rescheduled Lebanese reconciliation talks go. At the earlier talks the Lebanese factions had unanimously instructed President Gemayel to undo the May 17 accord. Finding no support in Washington or Jerusalem, he failed to do so, but now it has been done. The way is clear for a redistribution of power within Lebanon.

Christian power and privilege will certainly be reduced, painfully. Syria's classic policy, however, is not to crush any one of the factions in Lebanon but to play them off against each other. Against dismal evidence to the contrary, the Lebanese continue to insist that there is something called Lebanon.

The May 17 agreement gave Syria a full year for the new Lebanese dispensation to give Israel a partial veto: Syria, accepting the fact that Lebanon has no choice, authorizes it to negotiate a new Israeli withdrawal. The Israelis are now weighing whether to negotiate the authorized "security arrangements" or to make local arrangements with Shiites and others. It is a bitter choice, and it leaves open what is for Lebanon a more pressing question: When will Syria withdraw?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Steel: One or the Other

At first glance, it seemed obvious that the Justice Department would approve the merger of two financially beleaguered American steel giants, Republic and LTV. This being the Reagan administration, the department was reputed to be soft on antitrust. Besides, who would dare in an election year to oppose a merger that promised to increase efficiency in a declining industry? But, to its credit, the Justice Department looked objectively at the potential economic consequences and said no.

There is a larger implicit message: Big Steel can't have things both ways. As long as the industry fights for legislative barriers against imports, it can expect little help from Washington in restructuring facilities.

The Reagan and rustlers, unlike their predecessors, extol the virtues of big business—and act on their views. For example, the Federal Trade Commission, now controlled by Reagan appointees, recently offered its speed blessing to the \$10-billion acquisition of Getty Oil by Texaco. And students of antitrust think that the merger of SoCal and Gulf will receive similar treatment from the regulators. But Texaco, post-merger, controls a very small fraction of total oil production.

The proposed combination of LTV and Republic would control large fractions of the business—a quarter of the domestic market

for sheet steel, about half that for stainless products. By the Antitrust Division's arithmetic, the companies thus had the burden of showing that a merger would be in the public interest. And in the end Justice decided that the \$300 million in annual savings from a merger might be better achieved by internal belt-tightening and swapping facilities.

In assessing the potential anticompetitive impact of an LTV-Republic combination, Justice looked at domestic rather than world market shares. In an open international market, the department noted, foreign steel producers might provide enough competition to prevent the merged company from raising its prices. But the market is not open.

The White House, under pressure from the domestic industry, has been forced to limit imports of a number of steel products. And the industry is now engaged in an election-year lobbying blitz for legislative quotas. In these conditions, Justice argued, domestic mergers might well create excessive market power.

This logic is accurate and admirable. If steel wants the financial shelter afforded by mergers, it must accept the public's right to buy steel abroad. If it wants the shelter of protectionist barriers, it cannot expect approval for anti-competitive mergers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Final Exam for Glenn?

The collapse of John Glenn's campaign this winter went far to help Gary Hart's challenge of Walter Mondale. But why did it happen? The candidate, Glenn partisans say, did not feel free to be himself. The hoopla surrounding release of the movie "The Right Stuff" made him so eager to prove he was something more than an astronaut that people lost sight of the qualities—courage, knowledge, discipline—that enabled him to achieve what he did. It left him in one debate snapping back at those who made light of his experience in space.

Now Mr. Glenn is campaigning in the South as a "red, white and blue" patriot and as someone "who has been to the future." He is still registering in the polls. Voters' preferences may yet solidify, 10 a degree, in his column.

But the collapse of the Glenn campaign was due to more than misreading of his space credentials. In the debates, he repeated answers on major issues. These may have represented his own thoughts rather than, as some

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reconciliation in Poland?

Poland's Communist rulers must be feeling a lot more cheerful now that they have got through the worst of the winter without any really serious and violent disturbances. And they have even been provided with a bonus or two. One is a United Nations Human Rights Commission report suggesting that the lifting of martial law, the amnesty and the decline in the number of political prisoners have created a climate favoring national reconciliation. It even refers to General Jaruzelski's government

suggested, his advisers' directions, but his demeanor suggested that he lacks the suppleness of mind that people want in a president.

In the South today, advertisements for John Glenn proclaim that he is the only "moderate" left in the race. It is true that, on an ideological scale, many voters would come close to him. But they do not seem to vote according to these labels. Instead of going for the candidate who is consistently to the right of Walter Mondale, voters are choosing one who is to the right on some issues and to the left on others. And there has been no surge in turnout by independents, as Mr. Glenn had hoped.

The Glenn candidacy faces a difficult and possibly fatal test in the South. The results suggest that Mr. Glenn must show not just that he is right on a checklist of issues. He must also show that he has the stature and the bearing, the determination of purpose and the flexibility of tactics to be president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR MARCH 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Toward Agreement on Persia
London — The main lines of the arrangement between Russia and Great Britain regarding Persia have been settled. In all probability the document will shortly be signed. The "standard" says the representatives of the countries at Tehran will be asked to make joint representation to the Shah, but there will be no intervention of the two Powers. In the Commons Sir Edward Grey said that calm was maintained at Tehran, but that Tabriz was in a state of civil war and Isfahan was in the hands of the Bakhtiaris. Provisions were becoming scarce at Tabriz. The Persian Government had been warned that Britain would hold responsible should harm befall the Consulate due to the action of the Shah's troops.

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This Fright Has Been a Bad Counselor

By Frank Church

The writer was a Democratic senator from Idaho from 1956 to 1980 and chairman of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations in 1979-80. This is the first of two articles.

The root of the problem is not, as many Americans persist in believing, the relentless spread of communism. It is our own difficulty in understanding that Third World revolutions are primarily nationalist, not communist. Nationalism, not capitalism or communism, is the dominant political force in the modern world.

Where a nationalist uprising was combined with a Marxist element of some kind or with violent revolutionary behavior, Americans have come unhinged. This happened most dramatically in the biggest tragedy of American diplomacy since World War II, Vietnam. But it has happened repeatedly in other countries as well, most recently in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Given the size and the seriousness of our failures to deal successfully with nationalistic revolutions, you might think we would be busy trying to figure out why we have done so badly, and how we could do better in the future. But, on the contrary, we simply stick to discredited patterns of behavior, repeating the old errors as though they had never happened.

The latest example is the Kissinger commission's report painting events in Central America in ominously stark colors. The commission has said that in principle the United States can accept revolutionary situations but that in Nicaragua and El Salvador it cannot — because of Soviet and Cuban involvement.

But the sad fact is that the Soviets will always try to take advantage of revolutionary situations, as will the Cubans, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. To solve our problem we have to learn to adapt to revolutions even when communists are involved in them, or we will continue to repeat the errors of the last four decades.

But our experience is alien to other countries that do not share our natural wealth. In poor countries a desperate majority often lives on the margin of subsistence. A selfish, property-owning minority and, often, an indifferent middle

class intransigently protect their privileges. Dis-sidence is considered subversive.

It is not surprising that those who wish to change these conditions resort to insurrection. They take their lead not from the American but from the French revolutionary tradition. In Hannah Arendt's phrase, the "passion of compassion" led the Robespierres of the time to terrible excesses in the name of justice for the masses.

The spectacle of violent, sometimes anarchic revolutionary activity combined with an obsessive fear that revolutions will fail to communism has led us to oppose radical change all over the Third World, even where it is abundantly clear that the existing order offers no real hope of improving the lives of the great majority. Thus, those who ought to be our allies — who are ready to fight for justice for the impoverished majority — find themselves, as revolutionaries, opposed not only to the ruling forces in their own societies but to the United States as well.

I am not arguing that revolutions are romantic or pleasant. History is full of examples, from France to Iran, of revolutions born in brutality and often accompanied by extended bloodbaths of vengeance and reprisal, and which ultimately produce just another form of authoritarianism to replace the old. But the fact that we may not like the revolutionary process or its results is, alas, not going to prevent revolutions from happening.

On the other hand, the fact that revolutions are going to happen need not mean disaster for the United States. Our past failures do suggest a way we can adapt to revolutions without fighting them or sacrificing vital national interests.

Consider the case of Vietnam. Our overriding concern with "monolithic" communism led us grossly to misread the revolution in that country.

Ignoring centuries of enmity between the Vietnamese and the Chinese, our leaders interpreted a possible victory for Ho Chi Minh's forces as a victory for international communism. The war against the French and then the war among the Vietnamese became in our eyes a proxy war by China and the Soviet Union even after those two powers had split, destroying the myth of "monolithic" communism. Indochina, in the new American demagogic, was seen as the first in a series of falling dominoes.

Vietnam did fail to the communists, but only two dominoes followed — Laos and Cambodia, both of which we had roped into the war. Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia continue to exist on their own terms. China, for whom Hanoi was supposed to be a proxy, is now engaged in armed skirmishes against Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the United States, having been compelled to abandon the delusion of containing the giant of Asia behind a flimsy network of pygmy governments stretched thinly around her vast frontiers, has at last shown the good sense to make friends with China. American influence, far from collapsing, has drawn strength from this sensible new policy, and has been rising ever since. As for communism taking over, it is already a waning force. The thriving economies are capitalist: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore. You don't hear Asians describing communism as the wave of the future.

The Washington Post.

Pure Thoughts Don't Suffice for a Foreign Policy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The middle essay in Daniel Patrick Moynihan's new book, "Loyalties," should be read by all Democrats. It especially should be read by Walter Mondale and Gary Hart. It explains much about why the last Democratic administration was the first Democratic administration in this century to be repudiated in a re-election bid.

On March 1, 1980, Jimmy Carter's United Nations ambassador voted in the Security Council for a vicious anti-Israel resolution proclaiming Israel guilty of "Flagrant Violation" of the Fourth Geneva Convention. That convention is a codification of Nazi crimes in occupied territories, especially Poland. Israel is the only nation ever found guilty of violating it. In an editorial entitled "Joining the Jackals," The Washington Post described the vote as "the essential Carter."

Mr. Moynihan agrees: "The Carter people — some of them — left Washington convinced, and proclaiming that defeat [in 1980] was brought on by malevolent incompetence at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations and the inability of the secretary of state to control the mission. What they did not proclaim and only dimly understood was that they themselves had put in place the ideas that helped bring the vote as the 'essential Carter.'

The Glenn candidacy faces a difficult and possibly fatal test in the South. The results suggest that Mr. Glenn must show not just that he is right on a checklist of issues. He must also show that he has the stature and the bearing, the determination of purpose and the flexibility of tactics to be president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Many Democrats seem to regard foreign policy as an arena for striking ineffectual moral poses.

called for much more economic aid, some more military aid and government efforts for human rights. But not one presidential candidate endorsed it, and most oppose it.

Mr. Koch asks: Do Democrats really think the insurgents in El Salvador would be more considerate of human rights than the democratically

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NYSE Most Actives									
Vols.	Night	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	%	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
GenCorp	6,617	144	144	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%
AT&T	3,200	2,598	2,598	+21	+21	+1%	+21	+21	+1%
SunOil	1,384	46	46	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%
AMR	1,200	120	120	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%
Citrus	924	484	484	+2	+2	+1%	+2	+2	+1%
Burns	1,194	474	474	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%
AMR Co.	254	207	207	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%
Tesco	254	237	237	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%
IBM	1,984	1,078	1,078	+1	+1	+1%	+1	+1	+1%
TRW INC	2,244	2,149	2,149	+1	+1	+1%	+1	+1	+1%
GARF	244	244	244	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%
AmerGas	244	244	244	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%
AerMet	504	254	254	-1	-1	-1%	-1	-1	-1%

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	%	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Indus.	1145.00	1162.50	1122.50	1139.75	+2.75	.2%	+2.75	+2.75	+2.75
Transport.	894.42	901.30	881.30	891.30	+0.30	.0%	+0.30	+0.30	+0.30
Utilities	842.55	842.55	828.50	828.50	-1.05	-1.2%	-1.05	-1.05	-1.2%
Finance	892.43	892.43	882.50	882.50	-1.00	-1.1%	-1.00	-1.00	-1.1%

NYSE Index									
Previous	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	%	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	894.42	901.30	881.30	891.30	+0.30	.0%	+0.30	+0.30	+0.30
Trans.	842.55	842.55	828.50	828.50	-1.05	-1.2%	-1.05	-1.05	-1.2%
Utilities	892.43	892.43	882.50	882.50	-1.00	-1.1%	-1.00	-1.00	-1.1%

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.
Prev. Consolidated Close
Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	%	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Declined	236	237	236	237	+1	.4%	+1	+1	+1
Total Issues	236	237	236	237	+1	.4%	+1	+1	+1
New Highs	14	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
New Lows	14	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
Volume up	7,162,010	7,162,010	7,162,010	7,162,010	-	-	-	-	-
Volume down	1,229,100	1,229,100	1,229,100	1,229,100	-	-	-	-	-

NASDAQ Index									
Class	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	%	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	249.44	248.44	232.50	244.85	+5.41	2.2%	+5.41	+5.41	+5.41
Industrials	238.10	237.10	221.10	235.70	+7.60	3.3%	+7.60	+7.60	+7.60
Transportation	231.25	230.25	220.25	230.25	+9.00	3.9%	+9.00	+9.00	+9.00
Utilities	231.25	230.25	220.25	230.25	+9.00	3.9%	+9.00	+9.00	+9.00
Finance	231.25	230.25	220.25	230.25	+9.00	3.9%	+9.00	+9.00	+9.00
Utilities	231.25	230.25	220.25	230.25	+9.00	3.9%	+9.00	+9.00	+9.00
Tronox	231.25	230.25	220.25	230.25	+9.00	3.9%	+9.00	+9.00	+9.00

AMEX Most Actives									
Vols.	NMS	Low	High	Close	Chg.	%	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Quintiles	1209	15	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1
Dowmex	1445	14	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1
Transp.	1209	14	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1
BrnPlc	1209	14	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1
Transc.	1209	14	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1
Utilities	1209	14	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1
BrnPlc	1209	14	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1
Transc.	1209	14	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1
Transc.	1209	14	14	14	-1	-7%	-1	-1	-1

AMEX Stock Index

High Low Class Today
Prev. 288.22 287.20 287.38 287.07

NYSE Drops in Slow Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, winding up its worst month in a month, skidded Friday in slow trading on investor fears that the strong U.S. economy and budget deficit will push interest rates higher.

Late buying indicated speculation on possible takeovers in the oil sector has not died out. But banking stocks were battered by concern that foreign oil problems would cut earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 3.46 Thursday, dropped 7.33 to 1,139.76, not far from its Feb. 22 low of 1,134.21. The Dow fell 31.72 for the week overall, the worst setback since it lost 36.33 the period ended Feb. 10.

Declines topped advances 946-600 among the 1,947 issues traded.

Because of stability in New York and general investor uncertainty, Big Board volume fell to 73.2 million shares from the 80.6 million traded Thursday.

"This session showed a case of interest-rate jitters," said Alan Ackerman of Herfeld & Stern. "The strong economy raised fears inflation will be rekindled because there will be more money in the hands of consumers to spend more freely."

The government's report that the February unemployment rate dropped to a 26-month low of 7.8 percent and employment surged triggered

fears the Federal Reserve might have to tighten credit.

The basic commodity of the market is in place: The values are there," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "Stocks are cheap. But as long as you have high interest rates and chances of them going up, then nobody's going to buy."

Gulf Oil was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1% to 65%. Gulf and California Standard plan to lobby Congress to exclude their proposed \$12.4-billion merger from any anti-takeover legislation.

Mass Petroleum fell 1% to 16%, Messa extended its withdrawal rights period for Gulf stock by 10 days.

Superior Oil, mentioned frequently in take-over speculation, was the third most active issue, up 1% to 39%. Freeport-McMoRan also considered a takeover target, rose 1% to 25.4.

AT&T, which lost a 3%-year-old antitrust suit to Diversified Industries, was second on the list, off 4% to 17. Diversified rose 1% to 6.

IBM, which boosted its stake in Intel to 18.8 percent, surrendered 1% to 108 in active trading.

Manufacturers Hanover lost 1% to 36.1, IBM 1.5% to 69.6, Citicorp 1% to 35% and Chase Manhattan 1% to 49.4. A published report said the banks face first-quarter charges because of Argentina's loan-repayment problems.

17 Month Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Quot. Chg.

12 Month Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Quot. Chg.

Close

13 Month Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Quot. Chg.

Close

14 Month Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Quot. Chg.

Canadian Ruling Clears Way for Oilfield Work

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The Supreme Court of Canada has upheld federal domain over the offshore Hibernia oilfield, rejecting Newfoundland's claim that it owned all mineral rights to the discovery by virtue of its former status as an independent nation.

The decision by Canada's highest court clears the way for several oil companies to begin development of what has been hailed as the largest oil discovery anywhere in the world in the last decade. The Canadian government estimated earlier this year that the field, which lies about 200 miles (324 kilometers) southeast of St. John's, and the area surrounding it, hold some 13 billion barrels of recoverable, high-grade crude.

In contrast, the North Slope of Alaska contained less than 10 billion barrels of proven reserves when exploitation began in the mid-1970s.

Thursday's unanimous court decision also marked a major victory for Ottawa in its continuing campaign to exert greater federal control over Canada's fractious provinces. Six of the 10 provinces supported Newfoundland's fight with Ottawa.

Newfoundland's principal goal in contesting ownership of the field had always been control over development rather than the question

of revenues. This is because, under Canada's system of "equalizing" incomes from province to province, large payments would come from Ottawa in any case.

Since Hibernia's oil is unlikely to begin flowing for another 10 years, more control would mean more ability to influence the pace and manner of development of the field, thus generating the maximum possible economic development of Newfoundland, according to provincial officials. In particular, they want to use oil as a basis for developing such renewable industries as fishing.

Significantly, Hibernia is the only major oilfield to have been discovered in several years of drilling in several areas off the East Coast of both Canada and the United States.

The companies involved in Hibernia — Mobil Oil of Canada Ltd., the leader; Gulf Canada Resources; Chevron Standard Ltd.; Petro-Canada, the national oil company, and Columbian Gas Development of Canada — have been awaiting an end to the squabble to begin development of what is seen as a \$10-billion project.

A Mobil spokesman said Thursday that the companies would now have more "confidence" in putting production equipment in the field. The companies must submit an environmental assessment plan this

year, and a development plan by mid-1985.

Newfoundland argued that Hibernia is the solution to the province's high unemployment, the highest in Canada, at 19 percent.

Provincial officials have also rejected suggestions the province is trying to appropriate resources rightfully belonging to all Canadians. "Is it greedy to wish to have the opportunity to make a positive economic contribution to Canada?" A Brian Peckford, Newfoundland's premier, asked Thurs-

day. The high court rejected this on the basis that offshore rights are a matter of national sovereignty.

Investing Shift Pressures Fed

(Continued from Page 7)

money tight. If it does, the economy could lose momentum, as it did in 1979 and 1980, helping to bring on recession and President Jimmy Carter's defeat. If it does not hold

Bangkok Bank Raises Rate

Reuters

BANGKOK — Bangkok Bank Ltd. Friday raised its prime lending rate by half a percentage point to 17 percent. The increase by Thailand's largest commercial bank followed the Bank of Thailand's decision last week to raise the bank lending rate ceiling for nonagricultural and nonexport loans to 19 percent from 17.5 percent.

The companies involved in Hibernia — Mobil Oil of Canada Ltd., the leader; Gulf Canada Resources; Chevron Standard Ltd.; Petro-Canada, the national oil company, and Columbian Gas Development of Canada — have been awaiting an end to the squabble to begin development of what is seen as a \$10-billion project.

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year, and a development plan by mid-1985.

Newfoundland appealed to the federal Supreme Court after losing its case in the provincial supreme court. The province argued that as it joined Canada in 1949 as an independent country and brought much broader rights to the confederation than did other provinces that never had such status, rights over offshore minerals given other provinces in 1930 should apply to its resources offshore.

The high court rejected this on the basis that offshore rights are a matter of national sovereignty.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Lloyds Bank Says Profit Rose By 27% in 1983

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC, Britain's fourth-largest bank, reported Friday that its 1983 profit rebounded sharply from 1982's depressed level.

Pre-tax profit grew 27 percent last year to \$419 million (\$616 million), in 1982, pretax profit sank 18 percent. After-tax profit in 1983 increased 14 percent to \$284 million.

The figures topped most forecasts, and Lloyds shares jumped 17 pence to close on the London Stock Exchange at 614 pence.

Lloyds, which has tent heavily in Latin America, set aside \$219 million to cover bad and doubtful debts. That level was unchanged from 1982's provisions, which were up 150 percent from 1981.

The international division's contribution to pretax profit climbed to 45 percent of the total from 41 percent in 1982.

The bank's gross dividend rises to 25.5 pence a share from 1982's 20.9 pence. Total assets grew 12 percent to \$36 billion.

Gannett May Bid For U.S. News

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Gannett Co., publisher of the national daily newspaper USA Today, is considering making a bid for U.S. News & World Report magazine. Gannett's chairman said.

Allen H. Neustadt, Gannett's chairman, president and chief executive officer, said Thursday that his company, based in Rochester, New York, is "very interested" in U.S. News. But he said no decision had been made on whether to proceed with an offer for the weekly news magazine.

In February, U.S. News authorized its investment banker, Morgan Stanley & Co., to solicit "indications of interest" from potential buyers. The Washington-based, employee-owned publication disclosed in December it had received a takeover bid, but the party has not been identified.

Beecham said Friday that it recently acquired Rubson SA, a French maker of sealants, fillers and waterproofing products, for about \$5 million (\$7.3 million).

These recent acquisitions join

UHU, a West German maker of

household glue acquired in 1971.

For 1983, Roberts had estimated

pretax profit of \$10.5 million on sales of \$95 million. The U.S. market accounted for about 70 percent of the sales. The company has subsidiaries in Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand.

Fabergé's New Owner to Shed Its Film, Cosmetics Interests

By Pamela G. Hollic

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fabergé Inc., the cosmetics company acquired in January by McGregor Corp. for \$168.6 million, will sell its interest in a cancer-detecting device, shed many of its cosmetics brands and get out of the movie business, said Daniel J. Manella, chairman of McGregor.

Mr. Manella, who became chair-

man, president and chief executive officer of Fabergé this week, said he plans to make Fabergé as profitable as McGregor, which expects a 45-percent increase this year from the \$7.1 million it earned from continuing operations a year ago. At the same time, it expects revenue to rise about 9 percent in 1984, from \$153.5 million a year earlier.

McGregor makes men's, women's and children's apparel and is 53.8-percent owned by Rapid-American Corp. The privately held Rapid-American also operates

COMPANY NOTES

Crysler Corp. said it plans to spend \$6.1 billion through 1987 to modernize plants and develop new products, including a midsize luxury touring car slated for introduction this year. The capital-expenditure plan brings to \$10.7 billion the internally generated money that the No. 3 U.S. carmaker plans to spend from 1982 through 1987.

Foster Wheeler Corp. said an agreement in principle has been reached to acquire Convergys Corp. of Fairway, Kansas, on a cash basis. Convergys designs and makes a line of handling systems and parts.

General Dynamics Corp. said its board authorized the company to purchase 2 million of its common shares beginning March 12. The company said the purchases will be made on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions.

International Business Machines Corp. said it has raised its stake in Intel Corp. to 18.5 percent from 17.5 percent. When IBM first purchased Intel stock in 1982, it had the option of increasing its stake to a 30-percent share. Intel makes the 8038 microprocessor that forms the basis of IBM's personal computer products.

Rheo Group, the Dutch-based investment group, said its investment funds Robeco NV and Romico NV plan a five-for-one share split, bringing the nominal value of both shares to 10 guilders (\$3.40). A sharp increase in both the shares in recent years to more than 300 guilders made the shares less marketable, the company said.

Sunshine Mining Co. said it offered to acquire Ranchers Exploration & Development Corp. in an exchange of stock valued at about \$22.6 million. The offer replaces an earlier offer, the terms of which were not disclosed. Ranchers has not yet responded to the latest bid.

Wal-Chang International Group Ltd. said the company and Reading & Bates Drilling Co. of the United States signed a 12-year joint venture agreement with China National Offshore Oil Corp. The agree-

Financial Corp. Buys Amex Stake

By Karen W. Arenson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Financial Corp. of America, a West Coast financial-services company that owns the largest U.S. trust institution, has confirmed that it now holds about 4.9 percent — or about 10 million shares — of the common stock outstanding of American Express Co.

Financial Corp. said that the shares were for investment purposes only.

"Any suggestion that we intend to acquire American Express is the furthest thing from the truth," Charles W. Knapp, chairman and chief executive, said Thursday. "It would be impractical, it couldn't be done and we haven't even thought of it."

Financial, although fast-growing and profitable, is much smaller than American Express. The company last year earned a record \$172.5 million on revenue of \$1.8 billion. Its \$22.7 billion in assets include \$22.5 billion savings &

percent holdings, and noted that Financial had agreed in writing that it would not acquire more shares without the consent of the American Express board.

American Express shares closed Thursday at \$29.625, up 62 cents.

Financial's stock closed at \$16.75,

also up 62 cents. Both stocks are traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

American Express said that it was aware of Financial Corp.'s 4.9-

percent holdings, and noted that Financial had agreed in writing that it would not acquire more shares without the consent of the American Express board.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

SACLANT ASW RESEARCH CENTRE

RESEARCH SHIP PROJECT TEAM

SACLANT ASW Research Centre, a NATO acoustics and oceanography research establishment located in La Spezia, Italy, is in the process of acquiring a new research vessel. This vessel will be specifically designed and constructed for underwater acoustic experiments and will incorporate extensive acoustic features.

The Centre requires additional specialists to join the ship project team.

a) Quality Assurance Specialist to participate in the design, construction and trials of the vessel. Applicants must be fully qualified in quality control activities and procedures in shipyards and their related subcontractor industries.

b) Operations/Logistics Specialist to participate in the preparations for the operations, maintenance and logistic support of the vessel. Applicants must be professionally qualified Marine Engineers having previous experience in operations management or ship owning companies.

Contracts of employment offering attractive tax-free salaries and allowances will be for a definite period between mid-1984 and mid-1986 and the location will be at La Spezia. English will be the working language of the team.

Interested nationals of NATO countries are invited to write for further information and forward a career resume, including qualifications and all experience, in confidence, to the

Personnel Officer, SACLANT ASW Research Centre

Viale San Bartolomeo, 400

19026 San Bartolomeo (SP)

La Spezia, Italy

CHIEF DESIGNER

PRINTED TEXTILES FOR THE HOME

One of the fastest growing international textile groups is seeking for their overseas headquarters an individual to supervise their design department. The successful candidate should be in the mid-thirties at least 10 years experience in the designing of home textiles for major European producers, either as free lance or as an employee.

Not only the candidate should have a good hand, but he should be very creative, marketing orientated and a good leader.

He should have appropriate education and be fluent in English and another European language.

Compensation dependent upon qualifications.

Applications to be sent to International Herald Tribune - Box 14

Milano S. Felice - Torre 5 - 20090 Segrate, Italy

International Organization based in Geneva
Operating worldwide seeks qualified candidate
for the position of

CHIEF, INFORMATION AND PUBLICATION SERVICES

Functions: Promoting an appreciation and understanding of the organization's role and activities through public relations, information media, publications and audiovisual material. Acting as spokesman of the organization and maintaining liaison with the press and news media. Providing guidance to field representatives in their relations with the mass media.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closings on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
72 Month High Stock	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
High Stock	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
Low Stock	12	11	12				12	11	11	+1
Clos. High Stock	12	11	12				12	11	11	+1
Clos. Low Stock	11	10	11				11	10	10	+1
Close	12	11	12				12	11	11	+1
Low Close	11	10	11				11	10	10	+1
High Close	12	11	12				12	11	11	+1
1845 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1846 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1847 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1848 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1849 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1850 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1851 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1852 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1853 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1854 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1855 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1856 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1857 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1858 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1859 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1860 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1861 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1862 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1863 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1864 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1865 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1866 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1867 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1868 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1869 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1870 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1871 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1872 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1873 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1874 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1875 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1876 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1877 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1878 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1879 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1880 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1881 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1882 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1883 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1884 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1885 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1886 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1887 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1888 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1889 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1890 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1891 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1892 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1893 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1894 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1895 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1896 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
1897 24 TechCo	14	13	14				14	13	13	-1
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ACROSS

1 Capp's —
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5 Wild goat
9 Bay State town
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26 "It's —!"
21 TVs — Na
22 Shade
23 HARRY
26 A Peace Prize
winner in 1908
27 "Etude —":
Swinburne
28 Amsterdam
29 Uriah
30 Rumanian coin
31 Trunks
32 Glacial mass
35 European
thrushes
38 Danton
colleague
39 Sylvan
42 Mortimer of
radio fame
43 SUE
45 Fauna slept
here
46 Call it —
47 Locale
48 Phoenician
letters

49 Out yonder
50 Comprehend a
joke
51 FRANK
55 "Thus with a
kiss —":
Romeo
56 Citizen of
Asmara
58 Annapolis Inst.
59 Kraits
61 Family of
dynamite's
inventor
62 Densie
interjection
63 More cunning
65 Had a ketch
67 Aggrieved
68 Neglecting
71 Love song
72 SALLY
75 Anti-aircraft
missile
76 Signs
77 — Raton,
Fla.
78 European
linden
79 Auspicious
80 Utter
81 BOB

ACROSS

55 Cathedral
section
86 Toward the
center
88 Zeena's mate
in a Wharton
book
89 Voguish
90 Sent to Elba,
e.g.
91 Minor prophet
92 Highly timely
93 Four noggins
95 Support for
Manet
96 Copper
smelting
center
101 Reach an
ultimate point
103 JEAN
105 Sand did this
106 Even
107 Father of Ahab
108 News, for short
109 Conduit
110 Professed
opinion
111 Kringle's
burden
112 Sheep shelter

DOWN

12 Jusi
13 Minstrel's
offering
14 Place for three
men
15 Sioux
16 MARK
17 Alansius, e.g.
18 Part of a lamp
24 Harvest
25 Love, in Lucca
31 Overdoes it on
the beach
32 Fathom
33 Goofs
34 Oak hemp
35 Inedible
orange
36 D. Thomas's
Num. 3:36
11 Pluto

DOWN

37 CAROL
38 Morning
prayer
39 Pâté de
— gras
40 Robin of
balladry
41 Galba's
ghostly
guardians
43 Kind of basin
44 Soprano Lisa
Della
45 Cheek and
Foldi
46 City on the
Allegheny
47 Golfer Ed
48 Brass helpers
51 The City,
Rome, It.
52 Geologist
Arnold: 1807-84

ACROSS

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DOWN

1 Adonis's killer
2 Last Stuart
ruler
3 Harold Teen's
leaping car
4 whimsical
humor
5 St. Paul's
birthplace
6 Sanction a
crime
7 Expediency
8 Deli choice
9 Elaine's
baillwick
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serveth —":
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11 Pluto

O VATICAN!

A Slightly Wicked View of the Holy See
By Paul Hofmann, 306 pp., \$19.95
Congdon and Weed,
298 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001.

Reviewed by Paul Piazza

WITH regard to the title of Paul Hofmann's new book, "O Vatican! A Slightly Wicked View of the Holy See," one first wonders about the significance of the exclamation point. Is the apostrophe to the seat of the Holy Roman Church to be read in the vein of Whitman's (later Willa Cather's) "O Pioneers!" — heroic and bold? Or does it invite awe and wonder (Hopkins's "O my chevalier")? Could a slight reprimand be intended? A sense of exasperation?

In any case, Hofmann's chronicle of the inner workings of the Holy See is true to the rest of the title. The book is just a tad naughty, too too wicked, but only slightly so. Hofmann may aspire to be very wicked, but it will be some time before he or anyone else qualifies as a gossip columnist for *L'Observatore Romano*. It's not Hofmann's fault, however: He's stymied at every turn. The Vatican is aloof and secretive, so byzantine and Machiavellian in its ways and corridors of power that even the CIA or KGB would be outmaneuvered, outspied and out-classed.

According to Hofmann, Rome holds no secrets. As New York Times correspondent for 35 years, he

BOOKS

should know. Perhaps that's the problem. Paradoxically, a situation that presents no secrets is most secretive because the misinformation and rumors by, and for the Vatican only congeal into an ecclesiastical muddle. Was Pope John Paul I poisoned? Was the Vatican financier, Roberto Calvi, who was found hanging from scaffolding under a London bridge, assassinated? Are the Vatican's phones bugged? Yes? No? None of the above? Perhaps the world's oldest bureaucracy sees its inscrutability as a reflection of the mystery of the eternal Trinity.

Hofmann calls his book a "sociology" of the Vatican . . . based largely on personal contacts and correspondents" he has known under five popes. Plus XII, John XXIII, Paul VI, John Paul I and John Paul II (1939 to the present). He also adds that his sources must remain anonymous. Why? One wonders, If exposed, will they be excommunicated? Banished to papal Siberia?

Approaching the Vatican as if it were General Motors, Hofmann weights his book with what any corporation prides itself on: facts and figures. The Vatican's portfolio is impressive. What corporate head can boast that he controls such a staff: 4,000 bishops and archishops, 400,000 priests, nearly a million nuns, not to mention millions of lay people all over the world? In real estate, here is God's abundance: One-fourth to one-fifth of Rome is in

the hands of the church. What institution can claim such a vast and splendid collection of art? Approximately 4,000 people hold jobs in the Vatican enclave: the pope's automobile fleet numbers 700 vehicles. Hofmann humorously adds: "Nobody seems to know exactly how many rooms the Vatican has, although about 12,000 windows have been counted."

At times, Hofmann succumbs to caricature: "Cardinals may not admit it even to their secretaries, but there are plenty of clues that many of them are always thinking about the oœci conclave. A slight papal cold is enough to cause their Eminences to put their heads together or call each other long distance to exchange guarded reports and prudent speculations." In an organization in which a Vatican journalist fell to his knees whenever he spoke on the telephone to the pope and one in which Pius XII's body was so poorly embalmed that it began to explode, causing the casket to pop open during funeral ceremonies, caricature is difficult to avoid.

Hofmann's least informative, yet strangely his most revealing chapter, concerns Vatican finance. How much is the Vatican worth? What does it cost to operate the 108-acre enclave (one-sixth the size of Monaco)? Does it operate in the red? What about the recent scandals in the Vatican bank? "The Institute for the Works of Religion?" Hofmann's efforts to cleanse the papal stables of cant are heroic, but he's no Hercules; Vatican finances, he admits, are transacted in "impenetrable obscurity."

Slightly wicked, slightly revelatory of Vatican top secrets and quite knowledgeable in its sociological repertoire, "O Vatican!" makes for pleasurable reading. If the book gives something less than it promises, it is still informative. After all, what can one expect from a mere mortal whose beat is an organization that, following the words of its Founder, is as meek as a dove and as wise as a serpent, that doesn't let its right hand know what its left is doing, and that, with the most magnificent pomp and circumstance, lords it over the eternal salvation and damnation of the entire world — yet professes the humility of Jesus? O Vatican!

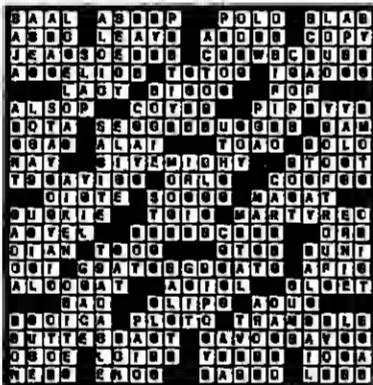
Paul Piazza, chairman of the English department at St. Albans School in Washington, reviews frequently for Smithsonian magazine and other publications. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



THAT POOR OL' TEDDY HAS SO MANY STITCHES IN HIM HE'S BEGINNIN' TO LOOK LIKE A BASEBALL!

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto

High Low Close Chgs

200 Ash Price

18250 Bentex E

2725 Bering Ind A

3000 Bering Ind B

3585 Bells Si

4000 Bells A

4000 Bells A

200 Astroflex

1875 Bells B

8200 BP Res

31750 Bonsai S

14792 Bonanza R

3400 Brantford

2300 Brampton

26801 BC Res

7925 BCB

350 Bruekers

3100 Caledon

3900 Caltex B

7575 Canam

25000 Canfora

1025 C Pechs

5450 Can Trud

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2000 C Corp

17000 C Corp

3000 C Corp A

3000 C Corp B

27000 Defens

SPORTS

Georgetown's Ewing Grows Into His Enforcer Role

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

GEORGETOWN — During his three seasons at Georgetown, Pat Ewing's physical, hard-hitting approach to basketball has him a reputation as the Big East's "toughest guy."

In a season against a St. John's team that was easily beaten by Georgetown this year, Ewing and Kevin Williams, a 5-foot-11-inch (1.80-meter) guard, had a brawl.

After this season, Ewing and Tom Seton Hall's 6-foot-10 center, were involved in a shoving match.

Saturday, in a lopsided victory over St. John's that clinched the Hoyas' first regular-season Big East championship, Ewing played in a skirmish under the basket.

Washington, the Orangemen's guard, is just trying to hold Pearl," Ewing said, "but the rest was the same who lost College the week before."

He said, "I'm trying to win, I'm not trying to make friends."

"They talked about the height of Michael Adams and my height," he added, referring to the incident in Boston. "It doesn't make a difference what height you are. If someone does something to hurt you, you're not going to say, 'He's short.' Your first instinct is to stay away from him."

Reminded that such incidents have led to criticism that he is often over-aggressive, Ewing laughed and spread his arms in mock dismay.

"People say that I'm over-aggressive?" he said. "I've had a concussion, I got hit in the eye, I'm all scared up. After every game I have to put ice here, ice there. I'm getting banged every which way, and I'm the one that's being over-aggressive."

"Maybe it's because I'm bigger than everyone. Maybe it's because I'm good."

Ewing learned about the hard knocks

League East; in each of the last two seasons, they finished third.

"We seem to have lacked some of the qualities Pete has," John McHale, the Expos' president, said during the workout. "Maybe we can get a last breath from him — well, not a last breath, but a couple of breaths from him."

Rose will be 43 years old on April 14, the day after the Expos' home opener at Olympic Stadium against the Phillies, who released him after having lost the World Series last year. But he talks enthusiastically about how the Expos' doctor told him he has "the body of a 20-year-old," about how his eyesight tested at 20-15, about his recent Nautius workouts that have increased his flexibility and strength. He also appears to be trimmer than he was last year.

When the Phillies would not promise him the opportunity to play every day, he listened as a free agent to offers from several teams, notably the California Angels and the Seattle Mariners, and finally signed the Expos for a one-year contract at a \$500,000 salary, plus several incentive clauses.

For now, Rose is listed as the Expos' left fielder. But if he hits .245, as he did last season, he knows he might be platooned, as he was last season, or benched. If he is to accumulate 202 more hits and surpass Ty Cobb's record total of 4,191, he must show Bill Virdon this season that he does not have the same "slower bat" the Expos manager saw last season.

"The quickness wasn't there where the bat goes through the ball," Virdon said. "He wasn't driving the ball."

In his big years, Rose never drove many home runs. But he had 40 or more doubles in 7 different seasons, with a high of 51 in 1978, and led the National League 6 times. Of his 121 hits last season, only 17 were for extra bases — 14 doubles, 3 triples.

So far it looks like Pete's generating a little more bat speed," Virdon said. "It's hard to tell for sure until we've faced real pitching in a few exhibition games. But if anybody can come back, he can."

In searching for a new team, Rose gave some people the impression that he was demanding to play every day. But he explains now that

"Great players have their own mental security," said John Thompson, the Georgetown coach, who often offers the keenest insights into Ewing's character.

"Patrick thinks he's good. He's never said he wants to be Bill Russell, or Akeem Abdul Olajuwon or Ralph Sampson. He's just wants to be Pat Ewing, the problem is that the media has been deprived of an opportunity to find out who that person is. Patrick is not a shy person, he's just a very private person. We thought it was necessary for him to be permitted to get an education."

Ewing, a fine arts major, insists that he will not turn professional after the current season.

"I just want to have some fun," he said. "Off the court, I'm easy going and relaxed. I listen to reggae music — some Bob Marley and Yellowman. I enjoy being around friends and being normal. I just want to take things one step at a time."

Ewing Faces Victory

Ewing scored 18 points to lead Georgetown to a 70-50 victory over Providence in the Big East quarterfinals Thursday. The Associated Press reported from New York. Georgetown, which finished the regular season with its best record in history, 27-3, will face St. John's, the defending champion, in one semifinal. The other semifinal will match Villanova and Syracuse.



Jay Murphy of Boston College, left, battled Jeff Allen of St. John's during a Big East Conference quarterfinal game. Murphy scored 19 points Thursday in New York, but they were not enough as St. John's won, 57-56, to advance to the semifinal against Georgetown.

Expos Hoping Sweet Smell of Success Will Be Rose Scented

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

ITALY BEACH, Florida — In his locker, Pete Rose opened a brown envelope to discover a photo of himself in a rumpled baseball uniform before the Montreal Expos even existed. It was summer and smaller then, his crew cut, but he had the sharp stare that he has now. His floppy gray hair in his decision.

"I had to be 1964, my second in wearing 14," he said of his then as now. "My rookie wore 27."

He passed the photo to the baseman, Doug Flynn, who, at it, howled and then stood back it around to several of Joe's new teammates.

"Color, too," Flynn said, grinning. "I didn't know they had color back then."

Laughed, then autographed

of the man with a career 3,990 hits.

most awesome sight of my life," he said, "was the parade in Philadelphia when we won the Series in 1980 after all those Phillies never won. If I do this team do that in Montreal would be great. And with him, you're not just playing city, you're playing for a real proud country."

Montreal now has a real proud player with three World championship rings. Rose is on six National pennant-wining teams in division champions. But of the Expos' success has '81 title in the National

League East; in each of the last two seasons, they finished third.

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he meant that he merely wanted the opportunity to play every day.

"What if I said that I just wanted to play Mondays, Wednesdays and Sundays, who would want me then?" he was saying in the dugout after a workout. "I hold the all-time record for seasons with 600 or more at-bats, and this season I'll go past Carl Yastrzemski for the all-time record for games played — how do you think I got those stats? By playing every day, that's how. And that's why I still want to play everyday."

But if Rose does not hit, he knows he will not be playing every day. That was made clear to him when McHale and Virdon visited him in Cincinnati.

"We told Pete that we're not interested in him for attendance," McHale said. "We told him we're only interested in him helping us win. We told him that if he didn't hit, he wouldn't play. And he told us, 'If you got eight guys who can play ahead of me, you got a helluva ballclub.' Bill told Pete that he might be a supersub and Pete accepted it."

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ART BUCHWALD

The Trustbusters

WASHINGTON — I went over to the Justice Department the other day at about 11 o'clock, walked into the antitrust division and I found everyone sleeping.

I woke up one of the attorneys.

"Sir," I said, "I'm sorry to disturb you, but I have some important news for you. Standard Oil of California is buying the Gulf Oil Co."

"You woke me up to tell me that?"

"I thought it could be important. SOCAL and Gulf are among the largest firms in the oil business, and the merging of the antitrust laws."

The attorney at the next desk said, "Hey, Harry, will you guys hold it down? I'm trying to catch a few winks."

Harry said, "This guy says SOCAL is going to buy Gulf, Frank."

"So what? It's a free country."

Frank yawned.

"Yes," I said, "but if you let two oil Goliaths merge, you'll be stifling competition."

"What concern is that of ours?" Frank wanted to know.

"Just thought the antitrust department of Justice should be alerted. Isn't it your job to see that there is competition in the marketplace?"

"You mean you want us to buy SOCAL to prevent them from buy-



Buchwald

Errant Young Crocodile Crawls Out of the Seine*United Press International*

PARIS — A young crocodile was discovered crawling up the banks of the River Seine near the Louvre, according to city hall officials.

Sanitary workers cleaning sewers late Wednesday came across the animal and tried to capture it. The crocodile put up a firm show of resistance, sending workers running for police, but a team of firemen finally succeeded in gagging the reptile before whisking it off to a nearby zoo.

"But what about the public?" Frank asked. "What kind of antitrust lawyers do you think we are?"

"If we stuck our nose into every two-bit takeover case in this country we'd clog the courts with suits," Harry said.

I protested, "This is not a two-bit takeover case. It's going to cost SOCAL \$13 billion, and it won't even get one cup of new fuel for the country. You can't let oil companies eat each other up without a fight."

Frank said, "We didn't do anything about Texaco taking over Getty. Why should we interfere in someone taking over Gulf?"

"Takeovers are good for business," Harry said. "They drive up a company's stock and a lot of lawyers get rich overnight."

"But what about the public?" I said. "How do we benefit from competition when two companies in the same business make a sweet deal with each other?"

Frank took a Twinkie out of his drawer and started nibbling on it. "If we thought the merging of two of the largest oil companies in the world would hurt the public we'd be in court right now. But a marriage of this kind should benefit everybody. It could put a damper on those ruthless gas price wars that are cutting into everyone's profits."

Harry said, "And it will be a warning to the independent stations to stop giving away free car washes when you buy a full tank of gas."

"What about the banks?" I said. "SOCAL wants a \$14-billion credit to buy Gulf. That's \$14 billion the banks can't loan to other types of companies that might create jobs and invest in new equipment."

"That's not our concern," said Harry. "Our job is to see that the antitrust laws are not violated. There is nothing in the Gulf takeover that will hurt competition in the marketplace."

"What have you people done in the last four years to stimulate competition in the marketplace?"

"We broke up the phone company," said Frank proudly. "And there isn't a person in the country who isn't better off for it. If you don't believe me, just wait until you get your bill next month."

The questions include these:

realizing, for example, how inept their clumsy excuses make them seem. • Does the excuse appear to be part of a refusal to perceive and change some self-defeating habit?

Chronic excuse-makers use them to avert any admission of fault, and at all costs. The theory suggests that underlying their desperate diversionary tactics is the fear that their personality is so fragile that a single blow to its defenses, no matter how slight, might destroy them.

Dr. Philip Zimbardo, a social psychologist at Stanford University, welcomed the new approach to excuses, which dovetails with his own research on shyness.

"This approach," Zimbardo said, "has important links to ways people sell themselves short, from shyness to fear of failure. It's an apt way to call attention to how people handicap themselves. Most people can find some areas of their lives where they do this, for example, when you won't even try something unless you're sure you'll do it perfectly."

A major category of pathological excuse-making involves using a debilitating condition as a global excuse for any failures in life.

This tactic, which Snyder calls "self-handicapping," has a double payoff: It cushions failures while enhancing any successes.

The baseball pitcher who complains of a sore arm before a game is protected if he does poorly, but

Excuses: A New Theory of Their Role in Life

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A team of U.S. psychologists has formulated the first comprehensive theory of one of life's pervasive plagues — excuses.

The theory explains how to distinguish benign excuses from destructive ones, how children learn to become adept excuse-makers, when excuses are symptoms of a psychological problem, and what personality type is most prone to overusing excuses.

One of the most compelling findings suggests that as many as 20 percent of American adults overuse excuses to a point that may be detrimental to their emotional health.

The garden variety — white lies that prevent hurt feelings ("Sorry, I can't make the party, I'm all tied up") — are common, the research team says, because they are a social lubricant vital to the smooth operation of daily life. But the new theory takes excuses out of the realm of the trivial and shows them to hide a greater human fragility.

Based on experiments and on studies of how people use excuses, as well as a range of related scientific findings by other researchers, the theory is described in a new book intended for professional readership, "Excuses: Masquerades in Search of Grace," published by John Wiley & Sons.

It is written by Dr. Charles R. Snyder, with Raymond J. Higgins and Rita J. Stucky, all of the University of Kansas.

Excuses, the researchers point out, take many subtle and devious forms. At their worst, they are chronic evasions of responsibility borne of irrational fear. These excuses prevent insights into one's own problems and thus bar healthy change in personality.

According to Snyder, there are three key signs of harmful excuses: blatant excuses, those that are broad-ranging; and those that are not easily reversed. He has developed a checklist of questions to use to evaluate whether an excuse indicates an underlying problem.

While these guidelines are meant for therapists to use with their patients, they also apply to judging excuses in other realms, such as work or with children.

The questions include these:

• How often does the person make such excuses? The more frequent, the more likely a problem.

• How drastic is the excuse? A feigned broken leg to avoid participation in sports, for instance, is drastic.

• What effect does the excuse have on the person's relations with other people? Those with a difficulty are often oblivious to the impact of their excuses, not

praised all the more if he pitches well despite the bohemianism and psychological handicaps, such as alcoholism or phobias, can work the same way. Carried to extremes, one sees people who lead lives contorted so as to justify their excuses.

"Some people," Snyder said, "use problems like test anxiety, shyness, or even hypochondriacal disease symptoms as excuses to whatever blame there may be for what they do."

On the other hand, those who view their lives as under the sway of outside forces see misfortune as a result of bad luck. As a consequence, when they fail, they readily put responsibility on something or someone else — they make an excuse.

Julian Rotter, the psychologist

on whose research Snyder based

ation of others, parents inadvertently teach the elements of excuse-making.

For example, a parent often comforts a crying child by making excuses for him or her ("Mommy knows you didn't mean to do it"). An Embassy spokesman said Friday that Bailey will also perform in Leningrad at the home of the consul general. It will be the U.S. government-sponsored performance of an American artist in the Soviet Union since July 1, when jazz musicians Chick Corea and Gary Burton performed in Moscow and Leningrad. It has reduced public appeal since she enrolled as a theater major at Georgetown University three years ago.

The Soviet Union Friday

homage to Yuri Gagarin, the man in space, who died in a crash in 1968 at the age of 34.

Friday, the 50th anniversary

of birth, newspapers carried

page pictures of Gagarin and

voted long articles to remember his historic 108-minute earth

flight on April 12, 1961.

Mick Jagger, 40, of the Rolling Stones, and the model Jerry Hall, 27, have named their new daughter Elizabeth Scarlet and plan to

second middle name, a sp

woman for the couple. After

gave birth last Friday, Hall

marked that her daughter has

cute lips, just like her daddy

do.

Walter Cronkite, the former

champion for "CBS Evening News" says he's "always thought his anchorperson personality was awful." Cronkite, interviewed with Parade magazine, said he misses "not being in the news every night — the celebrities and the clacking tongues. But I don't miss the ones at all."

Diana Vreeland, the fashion

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Even psychiatric symptoms

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Alfred Adler, writing in the early

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According to the theory, people

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PEOPLE**U.S. Singer Pearl Bailey To Perform in Moscow**

The singer Pearl Bailey will two concerts in Moscow next week for invited Soviet and other guests at the residence of the U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman.

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The Making of a Self-Destructive Excuse

Underlying Causes
Fake feelings of self-worth lead some people to fear that even a single failure can expose what they feel is the real about them — that they are worthless.